

§ 1312.14

49 CFR Ch. X (10–1–96 Edition)

(3) Identify the classification rule (and exceptions tariff rule, if any) and the part being changed;

(4) Republish the entire rule if relatively small;

(5) If the exception is to make the rule (or portion of the rule) not applicable, identify the rule or portion affected.

(i) *Application for individual carriers.* Tariffs shall contain statements indicating the proper application of the rates and provisions for particular carriers.

(j) *Statements of rates and fares.* Rate tariffs shall contain a statement of rates applicable for the transportation of the articles on which rates are named. Fare tariffs shall contain a statement of fares applicable for the transportation of passengers which the tariff is intended to cover. Tariffs must be presented in a manner that allows all tariff users to have knowledge of the exact rate of fare applicable to any given shipment.

(k) *Statement of routes.* A clear statement of routes over which the published rates apply shall be shown, prepared in accordance with the provisions of § 1312.15.

(l) *Explanation of reference marks, notes, and abbreviations.* (1) Reference marks, abbreviations and note references used in a tariff shall be explained either in the item to which they apply or in a separate item. Use shall be consistent throughout the tariff unless the deviation is specifically explained. See also §§ 1312.17 and 1312.18.

(2) Standard carrier codes may be included as part of the List of Participating Carriers if one is published within the tariff, provided a statement to that effect is included under the explanation of abbreviations.

(3) In addition to U.S. Postal Service State name abbreviations and acronyms of Federal agencies, the following commonly used abbreviations are acceptable without explanation.

Abbreviation	Explanation
&	and
AFB	Air Force Base
a.m.	ante meridiem
Ave	Avenue
Blvd	Boulevard
Bldg	Building
br	branch
Bros	Brothers

Abbreviation	Explanation
¢	cents
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Co	Company
Corp	Corporation
cu	cubic
cwt	100 pounds
Cy	County
d/b/a/	doing business as
\$	dollars
E	East
etc	et cetera
e.g.	for example
Ft	Fort
ft or ' "	foot, feet
gal	gallon
i.e.	that is
in or "	inch, inches
Inc.	Incorporated
Jct	Junction
lb	pound
Ltd	Limited
mfg	manufacturing
Mt	Mount, Mountain
N	North
No.	Number
oz	ounce
%	percent
p.m.	post meridiem
PO	Post Office
Rd	Road
S	South
St	Street
US	United States
wt	weight
W	West

(4) The following reference marks (symbols) are suggested for use.

° or (R) or *R* to denote reductions  
 –° or (A) or *A* to denote increases  
 – or (C) or *C* to denote changes which result in neither increases nor reductions in charges  
 ° or (N) or *N* to denote no change in rate [fare] (see § 1312.17(f)).  
 + to denote intrastate application only

[ ], □, ., or ( ), to denote re-issued matter (see § 1312.17(g)).

(5) New or added matter (matter that does not actually change the application of published rates) on which the prescribed reference marks in this paragraph would not be appropriate may be indicated as “New,” “Addition,” “Add” or bear a properly explained reference mark of the carrier’s or agent’s choice.

[32 FR 20541, Dec. 20, 1967, as amended at 54 FR 38998, Sept. 22, 1989]

**§ 1312.14 Statement of rates and fares (see also § 1312.41).**

(a) *Shall be clear and explicit.* (1) Rates, fares, and provisions shall be

clearly stated and arranged in a systematic manner which establishes the rate, charge or attendant provisions for each service offered or performed by the serving carrier. Rates and charges shall be explicitly stated per unit in U.S. dollars or cents. A rate for a given service may be expressed as a definite percentage of another explicitly stated rate in the same or other tariffs. The disposition of fractions and other tariff elements required to determine the applicable rate, charge or provision shall be clearly explained. Tariffs of motor passenger contract carriers shall provide an explicit statement of the minimum rates, fares, or charges actually maintained. Rates may be stated in any measurable unit. Rates may be stated as applying e.g., per car, per vehicle, per mile, per vehicle-mile, per container, per package, per passenger, per unit of time or other variable unit, provided the measure of the service is fixed by defining the unit specifically, or in maximum terms, such as a stated maximum weight of contents permitted per vehicle or container of a certain maximum cubic capacity or measurement, or stated maximum dimensions or weight per individual package. Rates for rail, water, and motor passenger service (including one-way, roundtrip, commutation, etc.) may be stated per passenger or other identifiable unit. Rates based on quantity shall be stated as having any quantity, less-than-truckload, truckload, less-than-carload, carload, trainload, volume or any other clearly defined quantity application.

(2) (This paragraph only applies to transportation of property by railroads.) Rates may be shown as applying from or to "all points" in a State to territory located on the lines of the carrier parties to the tariff, without naming the points in the tariff, provided the tariff is governed by a station list tariff or otherwise adequately describes the territorial scope. Points may be excepted from the application of the rates by listing them. Intermediate point rules (§1312.33) may not be used in connection with origin or destination points provided in accordance with this paragraph, as to do so would be redundant.

(3) Rates may be published to apply from or to a named plant site, construction site, or other site, if its location is identified. Rates may be published for the account of a specifically named shipper or receiver.

(b) *Arbitraries.* A tariff may provide rates from or to designated points by the addition or deduction of arbitraries or differentials to or from rates in the tariff from or to named base points. Provision for this shall be shown either in a separate item in the same tariff, which shall specifically name the base point and clearly and definitely state the manner in which the arbitraries or differentials shall be applied, or in a separate rate basis tariff.

(c) *Class rates.* Class rate tariffs shall provide a rate for class ratings shown in the classification or exceptions tariff except class rates for certain classes may be omitted provided there is a statement that the next lower class or the next higher class (not both) for which rates are published shall be used.

(d) *Alternation and precedence of rates, and maximum charges.* Alternation of rates is permitted. The extent of alternation must be clearly defined by explicitly delineating the levels of rates subject to alternation. For example:

- Rates named in section 2 of this tariff alternate with rates named in sections 3 and 4 of this tariff.
- Rates named in this tariff alternate with rates named in tariff ———, issued by ———.
- Commodity rates named in Section of — of this tariff alternate with class rates named in tariff ———, issued by ———; alternation extends to class rates as discounted through use of discount provisions named in tariff ———, issued by ———.

(e) *Mixed shipments.* If two or more commodities are listed in connection with a rate or rating application, there shall be a clear statement as to whether the rate or rating applies only on straight shipments, on a specific mixture of the articles, or on straight or mixed shipments. If one or more of the commodities are to be subject to a rate or a minimum quantity or both, different from the others, how the minimum charge per mixed shipment is to be determined shall be clearly stated. This is also required if two or more rates or ratings, based on different minimum quantities, are provided for

the same commodity. Where different rates or ratings are so provided, there shall be a statement published explaining how the deficit, if any, in the applicable minimum weight shall be rated.

(f) *Commodity rates.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (g), (h) and (i) of this section, when commodity rates are established, the commodity description shall be specific and the rates may not be applied to analogous articles unless so provided. As far as possible, uniform commodity descriptions should be used in all tariffs.

(g) *Generic terms.* Rates, tariffs, or sections of tariffs may be published to apply commodities without naming the individual articles by publication of an appropriate description.

(h) *Reference to items or lists for commodities or descriptions.* (1) Commodity rate items may contain rates on a number of articles without naming the articles in the item by use of a generic term and reference to an item (not a rate item) in the tariff or in a separate tariff (sufficiently identified on its title page) which contains a complete list of the articles (and minimum weights, if any). The list shall bear a commodity caption (for example “Packinghouse products, namely”), which shall be worded the same as the generic term used in the rate item, and the commodities in each list shall be arranged alphabetically.

(2) The rate item may except certain commodities in the list.

(3) A rate tariff may refer to a classification instead of, or in addition to, a separate list tariff for description of articles on which rates published by reference to generic terms will apply. The reference may be restricted to the descriptions in certain identified items under the generic heading used. A rate item may refer to classification items for a detailed description, and for governing conditions, if the commodity term used in the rate item embraces the commodities in the classification items. The rate tariff shall clearly indicate the application of notes, qualifying conditions and other matter published in connection with the classification items.

(i) *Application of aggregate of intermediate rates and combination rates.* (1) Except where a carrier elects to permit

alternation, when a rate, whether local or joint, from origin to destination has been established via a route as a “one-factor rate,” it becomes the only legal rate for through transportation via that route, whether it is greater or less than the aggregate of intermediate rates, if any.

(2) The lowest combination of rates applicable via the route of movement is the legal rate if no one-factor rate is in effect. The combination shall be treated as a unit from origin to destination.

NOTE: This section does not require equalizing via one route or gateway the combination of rates applicable over another route or via a different gateway.

(j) *Proportional rates.* (This paragraph does not apply to contract carriers or household goods freight forwarders.) Tariffs containing proportional rates shall clearly show their application. If a proportional rate is intended for use on traffic destined to a restricted territory or points, the territory shall be clearly defined.

(k) *Tank-line gauge books and equipment register.* When rates are published with minimum weights dependent upon, for example, the length of the car used, or the marked cubical or gallon capacity of the car used, that measurement or mark becomes an integral part of the rate and carriers shall file tariffs showing the numbers, dimensions, capacities, and ownership of freight cars, and other information required by law to be filed with respect to such cars. The information may be published in separate publications and be filed by duly authorized agents. Successive issues and amendments may be made effective on 1 day’s notice.

[49 FR 38615, Oct. 1, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 44297, Dec. 9, 1986; 52 FR 4627, Feb. 13, 1987; 59 FR 2304, Jan. 14, 1994; 59 FR 4844, Feb. 2, 1994; 61 FR 19860, May 3, 1996]

**§ 1312.15 Routing not applicable to household goods freight forwarders or contract carriers.**

(a) *Routing to be specified.* Except as authorized in paragraph (b) of this section, the routing to be used shall be specified in a complete and clear manner, identifying each carrier and the point of interchange in proper order from origin to destination. For motor